GROWING SEASON FOR MANY CROPS

Hotbeds and Cold Frames Enable Gardener to Protect Plants From Weather.

OPERATIONS STARTED EARLIER

Beds May Be Utilized Throughout Spring and Summer—They Are Inexpensive and Easily Operated—Ventilation Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hotbeds and cold frames enable the home gardener to lengthen the growing season for his crops. With them he can start his operations a few weeks in advance of the last chilly days of spring, before which it is not possible to plant out of doors. Throughout the spring and summer these beds may be utilized, and after the first fall frost they furnish protection for late vegetables. They are inexpensive and easily operated, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Making a Hotbed Sash.

Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet, and it is customary to make a home garden hotbed with one, two, or more sash, according to the size of bed desired. Select a well-protected and thoroughly-drained spot, dig a pit 12 to 18 inches deep and a little larger than the bed is to be made. Throw the good top soil to one side. For a two-sash bed about one good wagonload of fresh horse-stable manure will be required. The manure should be thrown in a flat pile a few feet away from where the bed is to be constructed and the pile turned about twice at intervals of three or four days. As it is turned the outer portion of the pile is thrown to the middle and the inner portion to the outside, in order to get uniform heating throughout. Then put the manure into the pit, each forkful being shaken to break it apart and spread it evenly. It should be well tramped. Put in a layer about 3 inches deep, then another layer, treading each until the pit has been filled level with the ground. It should be just moist enough to pack reasonably solid, but springy under the feet.

The frame of the bed, made of wood, is then set on top of the manure and the earth from the bottom of the pit banked up outside of the frame to keep out the cold. The north side of the frame should be 6 inches higher than

Preparing a Hotbed to Get Ahead of Jack Frost.

the south side. The good soil from the surface of the pit is spread on the packed manure. It is a good plan to mix a little well-rotted manure with this soil.

Put the sash on and leave the bed to heat for several days. First the manure will become very hot, then after two or three days it will gradually cool. The temperature will then remain more moderate. No seeds should be planted until the temperature of the soil has fallen below 85 degrees. Use a thermometer, the bulb of which is buried about 3 inches deep in the soil. Feeling the bed with the hand is not a reliable method of taking the temperature. Have a piece of old carpet or a burlap mat to throw over the sash for protection on extremely cold nights.

Care of Hotbeds.

Hotbeds must be watched during bright weather to prevent them becoming too warm, as the sun shining directly on the glass soon brings the temperature above that suitable for the growing of plants.

Ventilation is provided by propping the sash up at one side or the other according to the direction of the wind. Have the wind blow over the opening and not directly into the bed.

Cold frames are hotbeds minus artificial heat—simply sash-covered frames with no pit under them but banked up on the outside to keep out the cold. They are useful for growing plants that have been started in hotbeds, and for hardening plants to get them in condition to plant in the garden. Sometimes a bed about 12½ feet in length covered by four regular hotbed sash is divided into two parts, one part being made into a hotbed and the other a cold frame. This is an excellent arrangement and one that is not expensive.

HIGH PRICE FOR CORN CROP

Much Depends Upon Kind of Stock It Is Given to—Purebreds Make Best Returns.

Despite the low corn prices, there are many farmers disposing of all they raised at good prices, while others are getting less than market prices. It all depends upon the kind of stock that eats it. Purebred stock insures the best returns.

Feeding Hens at Noon.

Unless the noon meal can be given among a lot of straw, leaves or other light scratching material, it had better be omitted. This meal, of course, should consist of whole grain, and just enough given so as to keep the fowls at work.

Encourage Exercise.

Whenever possible encourage the idle horses to run on pasture. This may be accomplished by feeding them in a pasture if they will not go away from the barn lot of their own accord.

START EGGPLANT IN WARM, SUNNY PLACE

Rich Soil and Good Cultivation Is Necessary.

Occasional Applications of Very Weak Liquid Manure Is Beneficial—Little Flea Beetle Is Most Troublesome.

Eggplant, so called because the great fruits are about the size and shape of an ostrich egg, is closely related to the tomato and pepper and requires very much the same treatment as do peppers, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The eggplant is very easily injured by cold and the plants must be started indoors throughout the greater part of the country. Start the seed in the house by sowing in a small box filled with good soil. The small plants should

Eggplant Is Prolific Yielder.

be transplanted to pots or to a shallow box or tray filled with soil and kept in a warm, sunny place until the weather is quite warm. Eggplant requires a rich soil and good cultivation. Occasional applications of very weak liquid manure also benefit the plants greatly.

Eggplant is attacked by several kinds of insects, the most troublesome of these being the little flea beetle which works upon the leaves, filling them full of small round holes. As a remedy, dust the plants thoroughly with air-slaked lime or very fine tobacco dust. By removing the fruits of the eggplant as soon as they attain good size the plants can be kept fruiting until killed by frost. Black beauty and improved large purple are among the leading varieties.

OX-WARBLE IS COSTLY PEST

Loss Caused by Decrease in Milk Flow. Destruction of Hides and Meat Wastage.

"The little ox-warble means an actual cash loss of $50,000,000 to the United States each year," stated F. C. Bishop, of Dallas, Tex., in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting in Toronto, recently.

"The loss comes," he said, "through a falling off in the milk flow, illness among the cattle, due to irritation and worry, destruction of hides and wastage of meat when the beast finally goes to the block."

"When the grubs reach the back of the animal," said the speaker, "they make their presence apparent by the lump or swelling their body causes. Gradually they make their way out through the back of the animal and drop off, to begin all over again their life history. The only hope of dealing with the pest lies in energetic action by cattle owners in working out and destroying the warbles from the backs of their stock. The herd should be gone over systematically every 30 days, the grubs squeezed out and destroyed. Of course, even then, there is loss because of the holes left in the hide; five punctures of the back or sides by warbles reduce any hide to No. 2 grade."

CANADA FIELD PEA FAVORED

Best Variety to Sow for Early Green Feed or to Plow Under for Green Manure.

There are two varieties of early peas to sow for early green feeds or to plow under for manure. The Canada field pea is the best early pea for this purpose, as it is hardy and can be sown as soon as the ground is dry and warm in the spring. If sown alone sow two bushels to the acre; if sown with oats, sow six pecks of peas and drill two bushels of oats to the acre.

To obtain a heavy growth of early green feed the ground should be deeply plowed, given a thick dressing of fine rotted manure; spread the manure on top of the plowed ground, sow the peas and cultivate them in, cross harrow, then drill in the oats and if the ground is dry, roll; if soil is moist, do not roll. The field may be rolled as soon as the ground is dry or before the peas make much growth.

CLEANING AND GRADING SEED

No Other Single Farm Operation Which Gives Larger Returns in Producing Crops.

There is no single farm operation so easily and cheaply done, which gives larger returns than the thorough cleaning and grading of all seed sown. Besides cleaning out the weed seeds, the light weight seeds are taken out when the job is properly done, thus preventing the reproduction of the poorer plants. This practice carried on year after year permits the increase of the best and kills out the poorest. Thorough cleaning and grading of all seeds planted is the first step toward a successful crop. There is no time like the present to put the seed in proper shape for planting.

Segregate New Stock.

One great mistake beginners generally make in buying fowls, is to at once put them with their own birds. New stock should be placed in quarantine for about two weeks, so that it can be fully determined if they are in good health. This precaution will often save serious trouble.

Turkeys Are Profitable.

Turkeys are probably the choicest fowls that can be taken to market and bring the highest price. Why should not all farmers raise turkeys?

Paris Approves Tailored Suits

The smartly dressed Parisienne is faithful to her recent love—the tailored suit, declares a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. Last spring there was an amazing vogue for the mannish tailored suit. It was astonishing to see this type of dress become such a craze with French women, for they never have been advocates of the severe outdoor costume beloved by the women of England and America. So great was the craze for the gray tailored suit in Paris last spring that it became almost a uniform.

Now a new element has entered into the suit—a feminine element—and while the suit retains its simplicity it has lost its severity. Jackets have become vague in outline and with true coquetry the Parisienne often wears a picturesque veil-trimmed hat with these tailored suits.

Russian blouse styles are very successful. There is a youthfulness to suits having this outline that no woman can afford to overlook unless she be very young indeed.

Basques With Russian Blouse Suits.

Jenny, always noted for her youthful models, is having remarkable success with her Russian blouse suits trimmed with fur and worn with tunic blouses of matching color which are long enough to show below the bottom of the jackets. One of her best models, strangely enough, has an American name—Boston. This suit has been having an enormous success in Paris because of its becomingness of outline and its smart and interesting details.

What appears to be a band of embroidery around the skirt is really the edge of the tunic blouse. This blouse is such a usable model not only when worn with this suit—which, minus the fur, will make one of the best designs for the spring season—but as a separate blouse.

One of Jean Patou's best liked Russian blouse styles is in his new color, a soft sage green. This maker's preference for green is so marked that he is using lamb's wool dyed in this shade as a trimming for many of his smartest Russian blouse suits.

Velours Model of Indefinite Outline.

Color is becoming a factor with various clever dressmakers as a means of setting their own particular seal on their models. The Madeleine blue, affected by Madeleine et Madeleine in the autumn, has become widely known. These makers have announced their intention of bringing out a new shade each season and giving it prominence throughout their line.

For the mid-season they are featuring a suit, known as Certainement, developed in this shade of blue broadcloth. It is trimmed with gray Australian opossum fur, the fur forming not only the big collar and cuffs but wide, floating panels at the sides of the jacket.

Cheruit makes a beautiful model in brown velours de laine with a loose jacket having the indefinite outline so greatly desired in tailored suits show-

Striped Beige and Brown Woolen.

ing the latest developments in fashion. The coat is cut several inches shorter in the front than at the back or the sides. The skirt also shows the lift or front drapery so characteristic of Cheruit's new models.

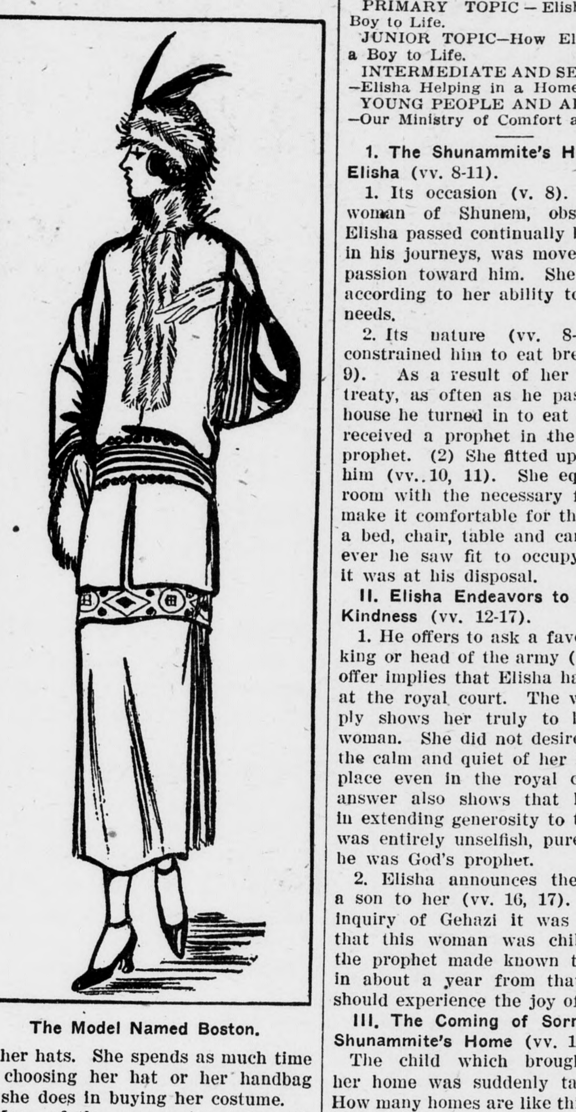
With this suit is worn a Lanvin hat which is often seen at afternoon teas. It is of marron colored crepe Morocain trimmed with rose-colored taffeta flowers and an embroidered tulle veil.

Girdles That Harmonize With Cloths.

Striped woolens in beige and brown are used by Cheruit with great success for the development of tailored suits. One of her best numbers has a straight little coat with the shawl collar draped so as to form a hood. Another new feature is the large and unique braid ornaments which trim the front of the jacket. The skirt is straight and laps half way around the figure, closing at the left side.

With the suit is one of Madame Georgette's newest quill-trimmed toques. There is just now a big craze for toques fairly bristling with small wings and feathers.

The well-dressed woman is giving more and more time to the selection



The Model Named Boston.

of her hats. She spends as much time in choosing her hat or her handbag as she does in buying her costume.

Many of the new spring suits will have metal or composition girdles designed to match the cloth from which they are made. This will be especially true of the suits of the new Rodier fabrics, the girles harmonizing with the patterns and the colorings in the cloth. This is a very new idea and one which will be extensively featured in spring models.

An amazing number of wide-skirted dresses have made their appearance in the last few weeks. Earlier in the season this type of dress was seen to a considerable extent, but it did not play a major role, as it does now. So rapid has been its growth that it seems as though a changed silhouette had sprung up overnight.

The theater always has a great bearing on dress. The clothes seen on the stage reflect the mode and have a greater influence on costume than the casual observer realizes. Both the Paris and American stages are now featuring the full-skirted dress, and it is to these sources that we may attribute its renaissance.

Designers permit great latitude in the outline of these bouffant skirts, and it is interesting to observe the different versions and interpretations of this mode. It makes little difference whether the hoop or extended portion of the skirt be at the hem line, at the half way mark or at the hips. Each dressmaker has a slightly different interpretation.

Deep Pointed Scallops.

A typical version is a model with deep pointed scallops at the hem. The points sweep the ground, while the cut-away portion is so extreme that a short effect is ingeniously produced. This frock is seen on the American stage developed in rose-colored taffeta. The tight-fitting bodice, which is sleeveless, is cut in scalloped form at the waist line and is topped by a bertha which serves in place of sleeves. Garlands in rose silk and gold cloth peep from beneath the bodice and trail down one side of the dress.

Many are the fabrics that lend themselves to hooped styles. Taffeta and faille are always in vogue when the full silhouette is exploited. Metal laces and nets are used singly or in combination over foundation skirts of silver cloth.

Ribbons add immeasurably to the attractiveness of the full-skirted model. A frock worn by a noted French actress in a recent continental production consists of a silver cloth foundation, the skirt of which is entirely covered with silver ribbon loops, while the bodice is resplendent with steel beads.

Bright Dots on Veils.

Veils dotted with bright colored chenille are very popular. A taupe mesh, with jade, henna or sapphire dots being a prime favorite.

HAVE SETS OF SEPARATE SLEEVES

Many Armcoverings Are Developed in Laces and Elaborated With Puffings and Bands.

Among the little et ceteras that are deemed essential by many women who have a variety of short-sleeved gowns, none are more interesting than the sets of separate sleeves. Many of these are developed in beautiful laces and are elaborated with puffings and bands that recall the dress of the pictured beauties of many a decade ago.

Sometimes these are enlivened with touches of jet, or cire ribbon, which may be used with equally satisfactory results. Such sleeves can readily be slipped on and they transform a short-sleeved frock into a very modish creation.

Among other accessories none is more interesting than the new gloves. They are exceedingly ornate and show many novel combinations of color in delightfully soft kid. No longer need they be finished with the severe straight edge that has so long been in vogue. All sorts of scalloped effects and those that, like the gown, reflect the petal shapes of the flower. If white is chosen as the foundation, then such shades as blue or green, as well as black, may be combined in various ways.

Sometimes the darker color is set underneath or used as a lining, and in the former case there may be punchings somewhat similar to those seen on the smart new shoes. Thus, very decorative patterns are evolved and many of these gloves are cut in gauntlet style as the type of dress or suit with wide-cuffed sleeves lends itself well to this type of glove.

Girdles of Metal.

Metal girdles are one of the most favored belt finishes of general wear dresses. Dresses of more elaborate description are also thus girdled, the beauty of the belts according with the intent of the dresses themselves.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12

ELISHA AND THE SHUNAMMITE WOMAN

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 4:8-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live.—John 5:25.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—John 11: 1-46.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Elisha Brings a Boy to Life.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Elisha Brought a Boy to Life.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Elisha Helping in a Home.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Ministry of Comfort and Help.

I. The Shunammite's Hospitality to Elisha (vv. 8-11).

1. Its occasion (v. 8). A wealthy woman of Shunem, observing that Elisha passed continually by her house in his journeys, was moved with compassion toward him. She determined according to her ability to supply his needs.

2. Its nature (vv. 8-11). "She constrained him to eat bread" (vv. 8, 9). As a result of her earnest entreaty, as often as he passed by her house he turned in to eat bread. She received a prophet in the name of a prophet. (2) She fitted up a room for him (vv. 10, 11). She equipped this room with the necessary furniture to make it comfortable for the prophet—a bed, chair, table and candle. Whenever he saw fit to occupy this room it was at his disposal.

II. Elisha Endeavors to Repay Her Kindness (vv. 12-17).

1. He offers to ask a favor from the king or head of the army (v. 13). This offer implies that Elisha had influence at the royal court. The woman's reply shows her truly to be a great woman. She did not desire to change the calm and quiet of her home for a place even in the royal court. Her answer also shows that her motive in extending generosity to the prophet was entirely unselfish, purely because he was God's prophet.

2. Elisha announces the giving of a son to her (vv. 16, 17). Through inquiry of Gehazi it was discovered that this woman was childless. So the prophet made known to her that in about a year from that time she should experience the joy of a mother.

III. The Coming of Sorrow to the Shunammite's Home (vv. 18-21).

The child which brought joy to her home was suddenly taken away. How many homes are like this! Scarcely do we begin to enjoy life until death enters and snatches away some loved one. The cause of his death was probably sunstroke, for the heat of the sun at harvest time in this country is very intense. When the boy complained of his head, the father sent him home to his mother. By noon the child died and the mother laid him upon the bed of the man of God. Faith prompted her to do this. She did not make preparation for burial, but for restoration to life (Heb. 11:35).

IV. The Mother Goes to Elisha (vv. 22-28).

When one is in trouble or sorrow the best place to go is to the man of God who is able to give counsel and comfort. Happy is the one who in the days of prosperity and sunshine has so related himself to God and His prophets that he can have help and sympathy in time of trouble.

1. She took hold of Elisha's feet (v. 27). This was the eastern way of enforcing a petition. She passed by Gehazi. She would not be content with the servant when the master could be reached.

2. She chided the prophet (v. 28). "Did I desire a son?" This implies that it would have been better not to have had a child than to have lost him so soon.

V. The Child Restored (vv. 29-37).

1. Gehazi's fruitless errand (vv. 29-31). He hurried away and placed the prophet's staff upon the child's face, but it did not revive. Perhaps the fault lay in Gehazi—his lack of faith. The woman seemed to perceive his lack; she would not trust him. She would not go until Elisha was willing to go along. This fruitless errand of Gehazi shows the worthlessness of the forms of religion when used by those who have no faith in them.

2. Elisha's efficient service (vv. 32-37). He went to the house where the dead child was. (1) He prayed (v. 33). He knew that no one but God could help, so he closed the door, shutting all others out. Our service to men should be preceded by prayer. (2) He stretched himself upon the child (v. 34). He brought his warm body into touch with the cold body of the child. God blesses and saves through the warm touch of those who are in touch with Him. After we pray we should get into actual touch with those dead in trespasses and sin. God's method of saving the world is through the ministry of saved men and women.

Daniel Prophesies the Messiah.

And whilst I was speaking, the man Gabriel whom I had seen in the vision in the beginning touched me. And he informed me, and talked to me. Know, therefore and understand that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and three score and two weeks.—Daniel 9:20-25.

Sunday Observance.

Ceasing from labor, as labor, is not the point of Sunday observance; it is ceasing from the labor of the world, to labor for God, to do His work, which is the highest labor, and the hardest labor; giving God a title of the week, the first fruits of our time, as a mark of the respect and allegiance which we owe to Him.—W. C. E. Newbolt.

A Daily Prayer.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19:13-14.

Wickedness As a Fire.

Wickedness burneth as a fire; it shall devour the briers and thorns.—Isaiah. 9:18.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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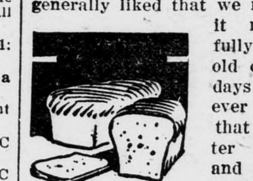
Yours is the hand
  That kindles first the fire;
Yours are the eyes
  That see the vision true;
Yours are the thoughts
  That all my words inspire
With the clear light
  Of your mind shining through.
—Anna Bird Stewart.

BROWN SUGAR DISHES

The flavor of brown sugar is so generally liked that we may now use it more plentifully. In the good old childhood days was there ever anything that tasted better than bread and butter sprinkled with a little brown sugar? Let the children have it, as it is much more wholesome than most candies. It's maplelike flavor makes it especially attractive for candies.



Brown Sugar Parfait.—Take one-half cupful each of brown sugar and water and cook without stirring, shaking the pan often to prevent burning. When a drop from the spoon makes a thread remove from the heat and pour over the whites of two eggs which have been beaten stiff. Beat until cold, then add one cupful of cream whipped stiff, flavor and pack in a mold; pack in ice and salt for three or four hours.

Brown Sugar Pudding.—Beat two egg yolks with one scant cupful of dark brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of creamed butter. Mix smooth, then add one cupful of rich milk gradually until smooth. Cool slightly and add the beaten whites of the eggs. Mix lightly and serve garnished with bits of grape jelly.

Brown Sugar Tapioca.—Soak four tablespoonfuls of tapioca in one quart of cold milk, add a pinch of salt, butter the size of an egg, half a cupful of brown sugar and a half cupful of raisins. Bake two hours.

Brown Sugar Frosting.—Beat the white of an egg until stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of cold water, three cupfuls of brown sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat thoroughly, then add the flavoring.

Brown-Sugar Sauce.—Boil one cupful of brown sugar, add one-half cupful of hot water, one tablespoonful of flour, and when well cooked add one-half cupful of butter. Boil up and serve hot on cottage pudding.

Just as in nature, thy proportions be,
As full of concord their variety.

SOMETHING TO EAT

A nice cake to serve the same day it is baked is:

Chocolate Sponge.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick and lemon colored, then add one cupful of sugar, a very little at a time. Melt one and one-half squares of chocolate in one-fourth of a cupful of milk, over hot water; cool and add to the sugar and eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and dry and add to the first mixture, alternating with one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour sifted five times with one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add five drops of vanilla extract and bake in an ungreased tin. When done serve broken in pieces and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Lemon Sticks.—Cream one-third of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, and beat until light. Beat the yolks of eight eggs until thick, add to the sugar and butter with the grated rind of a large lemon. Sift two cupfuls of flour three times, then sift again with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add this to the butter, sugar and eggs, alternating with one-half cupful of sweeet milk. Bake in bread-stick irons and roll in powdered sugar while still hot. They may be baked in a dripping pan and cut in strips.

Lightning Cake.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of sugar a little at a time, then the beaten yolks of three eggs. Sift one cupful of flour, adding a teaspoonful of baking powder; add this to the first mixture, alternating with three tablespoonfuls of milk, then add one-half teaspoonful of orange rind. Spread in a shallow well-buttered tin and spread with the beaten whites of the egg, six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one-half cupful of blanched and shredded almonds. Bake carefully, not to overbrown the top. Cut in squares and serve.

Peach Rosettes.—Cut stale sponge cake in rounds three inches in diameter, cook in butter until delicately browned, on each place one-half of a drained canned peach; with a pastry bag or a paper cone, top each with a rose of sweetened and flavored whipped cream. Sprinke with chopped pistachio nuts.

Stuffing for Fish.—Take one-fourth of a loaf of bread, add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one teasponful of sweet basil, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, the same of pepper, and one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter.

Nellie Maxwell

The Use of Glass.

Glass is not altogether a modern requisite. It was used by the Romans in the time of Tiberius, and the ruins of Pompeii show windows of glass used before the year 79. In medieval times wonderful effects were created with glass.

Try to Say Something Good.

Have a good word for everybody. The only man who has a right to look down on others, is the man in an airship. Even the tombstones speak well of those beneath them.—J. H. Turner

Education in Toys.

Building blocks have helped many a boy find his chosen vocation. A set of building blocks is claimed to have been the inspiration of one of our biggest engineers today finding himself. All sorts of mechanical toys, not necessarily the expensive kind and preferably a product that your boy himself can invent, will help wonderfully in training him to find his natural inclinations.

When a boy is quiet, he probably is thinking thoughts beyond his years.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.24½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.22½.

Corn—Contract spot, 60½c; No. 4 spot, 59; constant inquiry for corn on the part of exporters.

Cob corn is firm on a basis of $3.05 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, closing prices (domestic basis), 46@46½c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 44@45.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot (closing prices), per bu., 95¼c; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 80@90.

Hay—Receipts of hay are light and for desirable grades of timothy and light mixed there is a fair inquiry on a basis of $18 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11; No. 1 oat (nominal), $11@11.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 35@37; do, prints, 40@43; do, blocks, 39@41; do, nearby, 34@35; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20 21; store-packed, 18; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@22.

Eggs—Md., Pa. and nearby firsts, 45c; West Virginia firsts, 43; Southern firsts, 42.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, per lb., smooth, 30c; do, white leghorns, 28; rough, staggy and thin, 20@22; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 32@33. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 28c; white pekings, young, 30@32; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 30; smaller, poor, 23@24. Turkeys, choice hens, 9 lbs. and over, 48c; young gobblers, 40; old toms, 35; thin, crooked breast, 30; old toms, 35. Geese, Maryland and Virginia, per lb., fat, heavy, 21@22c; Southern and Western, 18@20; Kent Island, 24@25.

Dressed Hogs—Choice lightweights, per lb., 11@12c; medium, do, 10@11; heavy, do, 7@8; boars and rough stock, 5@6.

Potatoes—Western Md. and Pa., No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.50; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $2.25@2.50; native or nearby, No. 1, do, $2.25@2.50; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va. McCormicks, do, $2@2.25; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $2.10@2.30; red potatoes, $2@2.25; all sections, No. 2, do, $1@1.25; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bag, $3.50@3.75; No. 2, do, $2@2.25. Sweets, N. C., No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; E. S. Md. and Del., do, $4.50@5; E. S. Va., do, $4@4.50. Yams, all sections, brl, $4@4.50; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $2@2.25. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.75@1.90. Yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.50@1.75. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, 50@75c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.28½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.36, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.19½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c; No. 2 white, 68, and No. 2 mixed 67, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Hay—No. 1, $26@28; No. 2, $24@26; No. 3, $23@24; shipping, $20@22.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 46@52; nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 45@47; nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 40@44; refrigerator firsts, 28@29.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 39@39½; do extras (92 score), 38@38½; do firsts (88 to 91 score), 33@37½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 20@20½c; do average run, 19½.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 26@28c; fowls, 23@29; roosters, 16; turkeys, 30@40.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.21@1.26; do, garlicky, $1.15@1.20.

Corn—No. 2, 62@63c; No. 3, 60@61; No. 3 yellow, local, 62@62½.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44@44½.

Hay—Timothy No. 2, $21@22; do, No. 3, $19@20; sample, $15@17; no grade, $13@15; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $20.50@21; No. 1 mixed, $19@20.

Eggs—Extra nearby firsts, 45c; do, firsts, 44; Western extra firsts, 44; do, firsts, 43; fancy selected, packed, 57@58.

Potatoes—White, cwt, fancy, $1.90@2.55.

Butter—Western creamery extra, 39c; nearby prints, fancy, 44@47.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 23c; do, fresh, 20½@21½; fair to good, 19@20; longhorn, 21½@22½; single daisies, held, 22@23; fresh, 20½@21½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Beef Cattle—Young fat steers, in prime condition, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, per pound, 7@7½c; steers weighing under 1,000 pounds, per pound, 6@7; oxen, per pound, 3@4½; bulls, per pound, 3½@4½.

Lambs and Sheep — Choice, fat sheep, per pound, 3½@4c; fair to good sheep, per pound, 2½@3; inferior, rough sheep, per pound, 1@2.

Calves—Choice, handy weight veals, per pound, 12@12½c; do, heavy, fat veals, 11@11½; fair to good veals, per pound, 10@10½; heavy, smooth, fat calves, per pound, 7@8.

Live Pigs—Pigs, as to size and condition, apiece, $2@4; shoats, apiece, as to size, $4@6; live hogs, as to size and condition, per pound, 7@8.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heaveies, $9.15@9.25; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.90@10.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $14, steady.

A Formosa Wooer.

Of all the customs of courtship in various countries, a requirement of the Formosan wooer is perhaps the most shocking. Before he is allowed to pay attention to the lady of his choice he is required to have five human heads as trophies.

Its Work Well Done.

Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse beyond it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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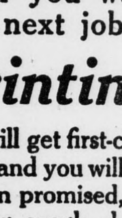

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 6.

POPE CROWNED IN GREAT BASILICO

Princes, Church Dignitaries and Diplomats Present

CHEERS FOR NEW PONTIFF

First Message To World—Hope Is Expressed For Universal Pacification And For Spiritual Rule.

Rome.—Pius XI. was crowned Pope in the Basilica of St. Peter's Sunday amid scenes of pomp and enthusiasm and in the presence of princes and dignitaries of the church, the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, members of the Roman aristocracy and a vast assemblage filling the great structure to the very doors. The ancient custom was carried out with impressive ceremonies, and the newly-elected Pontiff now occupies the throne of the first Pope reported crowned, Leo III., who reigned from 1795 to 1816.

With the exception of Leo XIII. and Benedict XV., who owing to the strained relations existing between the Quirinal and the Vatican in 1878 and the World War in 1914, preferred to be crowned in the Sistine Chapel, the coronation of all the Popes elected since the erection of the Basilica has been celebrated there.

Pius XI. again blessed the crowds from the outer balcony of St. Peter's this time nearly 200,000 people cheering "Long live the Pope" and waving handkerchiefs, many of them multi-colored, and admission tickets to the Vatican which had failed to find them room inside the great church.

It had been officially announced that owing to the cold weather" the Pope would not bless the crowds from the outer balcony, but such was the insistence and warmth of the cheers, lasting three-quarters of an hour, that the Pontiff finally decided he must answer the call of his children.

Thus it was long after 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the Holy Father appeared on the balcony, surrounded by Cardinals Vanutelli, Gasparri, Merry del Val and Bourne, and bestowed the apostolic benediction, again waving the familiar little shake of the hand as he disappeared into the interior of the Basilica.

Previous to this 60,000 gathered within the edifice, rising spontaneously, had cheered the Holy Father as Cardinal Lega placed upon the Pope's head the tiara, emblem of supreme authority. The cheers continued for so long a time that Pius was compelled to make signs with his hands as if asking silence in order that the ceremony might continue. Old Romans who had witnessed the coronation of several Popes say that the enthusiastic reception accorded the present Pope has never been equaled in their memory.

Good will, sincerity and hope were the dominant emotions prevailing in Rome as the new spiritual leader was receiving the triple crown with the magnificent ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, but a tinge of the matter of fact and business manner obtained in the world today. Silver bugles of the sixteenth century announced the coronation and the red robes of the aged cardinals mingling with the uniform of the Swiss Guard recalled the Middle Ages, but the crush of spectators at the heavy bronze gates of a formerly forbidding Vatican revealed that something was changed in Rome.

Sixty thousand persons were packed in the noble and impressive Basilica of St. Peter's, silent and reverential, with one thought pervading all—that the saintly old man within the Vatican walls may yet enjoy that which was the recreation of young Ratti of Milan, climbing the Alpine Mountains of his native land. Today he is a prisoner within the Vatican walls, but tomorrow, the hope is freely expressed, he may be free to mingle with the crowds of the common people he loves so well.

The first message sent out broadcast over the world by Pope Pius expressed the wish for universal pacification and declared that while the Holy See should not abandon any of the church's temporal prerogatives a satisfactory arrangement, whereby the Vatican could rule spiritually would be welcomed.

BECOMES FATHER AT 70.

Wealthy West Virginian Is Parent Of 17 Children.

Star City, W. Va.—John W. Dysenberry, of Star City, aged 70 years, is celebrating the birth of his seventeenth child. At the age of three-score and ten he is in excellent physical condition, and works eight hours each day as a carpenter. The seventeenth child was born yesterday to his second wife, who is aged 50.

...NING NEW PEACE DOLLAR.

Washington.—Coinage of the new "peace" dollar has been resumed, Director of the Mint Baker announced. No change has been made in the design or model of the peace dollar, he stated.

...ULD RAISE BACHELOR TAX.

...s Of Large Families Make Plea In Germany.

Berlin.—The National Association for the Protection of the Family, composed of parents with large families, has decided to ask the Reichstag to increase the tax on bachelors and childless parents 10 per cent. The ... from the increased tax would ... for a child welfare fund.

TAX SOU... TO ...

Levies on ... Checks a...

INCREASE O...

Five-Cent Assess... Real Estate Tr... Test F... Y...

Washington.—T... soldiers' bonus ta... rowed to eight sou... mittee of the Rep... the House Ways ... tee dealing with t... These sources ... lows:

A gasoline co... possibly 1 cent a...

A license tax ... about 25 cents p...

A stamp tax o... about 1 cent for e...

A tax on real e... the rate of abou... $10 involved.

Increased taxe... where the sum ... cents.

Increased tax on ...

Increased tax on ...

Increased docume...

Representative L... acting chairman of ... in the absence of R... ney, said there was ... any increase either ... or second-class posta... there had bee... of an advanced par...

The bonus taxes ... Mr. Longworth said... period of three year... signed solely to take... payments to be made... men during the two ... beginning January 1... plained that the cost... options to be includ... measure would be sp... and would not begi... charge against the ... for several years at ...

Members of the sub... that on the basis ... nished by Treasury ... 000,000 yearly neede... for the cash payme... tained from the eight... Exact rates in each ... fixed, but the subcom... have the entire progr... Saturday. It then wi... by the majority mem... and Means Committee... ent plans will be sub... Republican members... Finance Committee a... Harding.

Graduated increases ... kinds of documentar... now in force, were ... sub-committee with ... have been in favor ... highest rate in the ca... fer of capital stock a... figure suggested was ... per cent. on all tra... original or subsequent... tax is one-twentieth ... the case of the origin... one-fiftieth of 1 per cen... quent transfer.

$25,000,000 From ...

The suggested increa... on cigarettes is estim... $25,000,000, while th... would yield an additi... In the case of admissio... rate of 10 per cent. ... where the charge excee...

AGENDA MUST B...

France Will Otherwise ... gates To Ge...

Paris.—The note of ... ernment to the United ... Allies regarding the Ge... points out that France ... the powers that issued ... to the conference, does ... accept or decline the ... adds that "France mig... participation, however, ... tion is accepted under c... might menace its inte... promise its rights."

The official reply to ... received from the Russ... ernment, Premier Poinc... in the note, "make no ... conditions of January 6 ... or any other governm... to understand that it d... those conditions entirely ... government could not s... to Genoa."

TARIFF BARRIER C...

Farm Bureau Associatio... dresses Dry Goods...

New York.—Oppositio... actment of tariffs whi... come "trade barriers s... defeat their own econom... was voiced by James R. ... ident of the American F... Association, in an addres... annual convention of the N... Goods Association. Mr. ... serted that the American ... paid more for the certain ... factured in this country th... sold for abroad.

CLOSE ORDNANCE P...

Denby Orders Men At ... W. Va., Placed On L...

Charleston, W. Va.—Ord... the naval ordnance plan... Charleston, immediately a... employees on leave withou... received by Capt. F. J. H... commandant, from Secret... Navy Denby. Preparations ... these orders into effect w... at once, throwing virtually ... 2,300 employees out of work.